L 1160-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5012895

SUBMITTED: 00 NO REF SOV: 000 SUB CODE: LS

ENCL: 00 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

OLIFER, A.I., assistant; ROYTBURD, Z.G., assistant; SMETANIN, V.A., assistant

Experimental study of the effect of railroad cars on bridges. (MIRA 16:2)
Trudy DIIT no.32:24-31 '61.
(Railroad bridges—Testing)

S/124/63/000/003/046/065
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Olifer, A. I.

TITLE: Dynamic stability of rods subject to periodic impact loads

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 3, 1963, 25, abstract 3V165 (Tr. Dnepropetr. in-ta inzh. zh.-d. transp., 1961, no. 32, 136-156)

TEXT: The author investigates the dynamic stability of a rectilinear rod of constant cross-section with hinged support, subject to a piecewise constant force. Zones of instability are determined. The determination of parametric resonance domains is improved, taking into account viscous damping. It is pointed out that the loss

excitation than in the case of a pulsating force. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

SAVKOVSKIY, P.P., nauchn. sotr.; ISAYEVA, Ye.V., nauchn. sotr.; OLIFER, A.V., nauchn. sotr.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.V., nauchn. sotr.; POVZUN, I.D., nauchn. sotr.; MASLO, Ye.M., nauchn. sotr.; KRYLOVA, A.S., nauchn. sotr.; MATVIYEVSKIY, A.S., nauchn. sotr.; VASIL'KOVA, A.K., nauchn. sotr.; VOVCHENKO, D.P., nauchn. sotr.; BOGDAN, L.I., nauchn. sotr.; GROTTE, G.M., nauchn. sotr.; SKUTSKAYA, N.P., red.; DAKHNO, Yu.B., tekhn. red.

[Pests and diseases of fruit and berry crops] Vrediteli i bolezni plodovo-iagodnykh kul'tur; spravochnik. Kiev, Izd-vo AN Ukr.SSR, 1962. 275 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Fruit—Diseases and pests)

SAVKOVSKIY, P.P., nauchn. sotr.; ISAYEVA, Ye.V., nauchn. sotr.; OLIFER, A.V., nauchn. sotr.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.V., nauchn. sotr.; POVZUN, I.D., nauchn. sotr.; MASLO, Ye.M., nauchn. sotr.; KRYLOVA, A.S., nauchn. sotr.; MATVIYEVSKIY, A.S., nauchn. sotr.; VASIL'KOVA, A.K., nauchn. sotr.; VOVCHENKO D.P., nauchn. sotr.; BOGDAN, L.I., nauchn. sotr.; GROTTE M.G., nauchn. sotr.; CHEPUR, N.D., red.

[Pests and diseases of fruit and berry plants; a manual] Vrediteli i bolezni plodovo-iagodnykh kul'tur; spravochnik. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 287 p. (MIRA 18:9)

OLIFER, G. M.

OLIFER, G. M. -- "The Basic Principles of Teaching Methodology of the Solution of Planimetric Problems in Construction in the Intermediate School in the Light of the Problems of Polytechnic Teaching." Min Education RSFSR. Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences).

So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 6, 1956.

OLIFER, G.M. (Pyatigorsk)

Simplicity of solutions of construction problems in geometry. (MLRA 9:4)
Mat. v shkole no.1:44-58 Ja-F '56.
(Geometry--Problems, exercises, etc.)

SOV-125-58-8-8/16

AUTHORS: Kazimirov, A.A., Morgun, V.P., Olifer, G.O., Ivanushkin, G.Ya., Kapustyanov, Ye.V., Svinarenko, I.T. and Tyagun, A.A.

TITLE: Durability of Mass-produced Hatches of Railway Gondola Cars While Loading Under Pressure (Prochnost' seriynykh kryshek lyukov zheleznodorozhnykh poluvagonov pri udarnoy nagruzke)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1958, Nr 8, pp 46-59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The existing hatches of gondola cars in the USSR are unsatisfactory and cause considerable losses of coal in railroad transport. Hatches of 60- and 93-ton cars produced by Uralvagonzavod and the Kryukov Car Building Plant were experimentally tested and deficiencies of their design were revealed. As a result of the experiments, new hatch designs were developed. Several variations are suggested composed of bent, thin-walled profiles. The proposed hatches are rigid, lighter, and more durable than the hatches presently in use. There are 6 diagrams, 5 graphs, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

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SOV-125-58-8-8/16

Durability of Mass-produced Hatches of Railway Gondola Cars While Loading Under Pressure

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona, AN USSR (Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton, AS UkrSSR)
Kryukovskiy vagonostroitel'nyy zavod (Kryukovo Car Building Plant)

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1958

1. Gondolas--Equipment 2. Hatches--Design

Card 2/2

18(5,7), 32(3) SOV/125-59-7-9/19

AUTHOR: Kazimirov, A.A., Olifer, G.O., Morgun, V.P., Blagodatskiy, B.I., Portnoy, M.D. and Lyalin, M.V.

TITLE: Strength of Hatch Covers for Open Railroad Freight Cars Produced by Spot Contact Welding

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1959, Nr 7, pp 67-77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The different types of hatch covers are envisaged by the authors for production on a large scale. The first type is made of steel sheets 5 mm thick and has one longitudinal supporting beam in the middle of the cover. The second type is made of sheets 4 mm thick and is provided with two beams. Both types are produced by the method of spot contact welding. In the experimental state, both types of covers were thoroughly tested and the following conclusions about their properties were drawn: 1) The new covers can stand 5-7 times bigger strain than the covers used up to now (serial production); 2) Their weight is 161, respecti-

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Strength of Hatch Covers for Open Railroad Freight Cars Produced by Spot Contact Welding

vely 91 kg, less than that of the conventional serial type; 3) The labor used in manufacturing them is by 15% smaller than it is with the serial type of covers; 4) less weld material is required; 5) their repair is less complicated. The higher cost of material (steel sheets) used for making them is fully covered thanks to the saving of labor and spending of expenses for purchasing of welding material in large quantities, as well as owing to cutting down outlays required for their repair. The exploitation of railway freight cars equipped with the new type hatch covers provides an economy which rises in proportion with the number of cars using them. There are 4 tables, 3 photographs and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: 1) Ordena trudovogo krasnogo znameni institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Order of the Red Banner of Labor, Institute of Electric Welding, AS

Card 3/3

SOV/125-59-7-9/19

Strength of Hatch Covers for Open Railroad Freight Cars Produced by Spot Contact Welding

UkrSSR imeni Ye.O. Paton)
-/Ordena Lenina, krasnogo znameni, otechestvennoy voyny I stepeni, trudovogo krasnogo znameni Uralskiy vagonostroitelnyy zavod (Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner, Class I Order of the Patriotic War, and Order of the Red Banner of Labor Ural Car-Building Plant)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1959

Card 3/3

12(3), 18(5) SOV/125-59-5-14/16

AUTHOR: Olifer, G.O., Engineer, and Zil'ban, M.S.

TITLE: Meeting of Freight Builders

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1959, Vol 12, Nr 5 (74) pp 97-98 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Gosplan of the UkrSSR convened with the Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O.Paton in March at a meeting of freight-car builders. Questions on the use of stamp-welding in freight-car building were discussed. At the meeting Workers of the Khar'kov and Stalino Sovnarkhoz, the Zhdanov Factory of Heavy Machines, Kryukovo and Dneprodzerzhinkiy freight car factories, and MPS USSR, GNTK UkrSSR, TsNII MPS, NIB car building plants participated. The main report on the subject of the conference was held by Candidate of Technical Sciences A.A.Kazimirov. In the discussion participated: Engineer Barabanov (GNTK UkrSSR), Ivanushkin, Pedash (Kryukovo Wagon Factory), Yakhno (Gosplan of the UkrSSR) Travin, Popov (TsNII MPS), Asnis (Institute of Electric

Card 1/2

Meeting of Freight Builders SOV/125-59-5-14/16

Welding), Chebotarev and Kovalishchin.

Card 2/2

L 24746-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k) JD/HM

ACC NR: AR6000442 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/009/E005/E005

AUTHOR: Olifer, G. O.

TITLE: Steel selection chart for welded structures working at low natural temperatures

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 9E37

TOPIC TAGS: welded structure, steel selection, brittle failure, brittleness

ABSTRACT: A very simple table has been proposed for the most important factors affecting the resistance of structures against brittle failure. In working out a method for steel selection the author proceeded from the qualitative evaluation of the steel determining its resistance to brittle failure on the one hand and from design and maintenance characteristics and factors affecting structural brittleness on the other, making it possible to select steel on the basis of overall security from embrittlement. [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: --Sep65/

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.791.011:669.14.018

OLIFER, V.A.

Biomass structure and chemical composition of year-old cultivated plants of Chernozem soils in Omsk Province. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.4 Ser. biol.-med.nauk no.1:81-86 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Omskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

24742
S/183/61/000/003/001/002
B101/B208

15.5550

AUTHORS: Moshchinskaya, N. K., Zhupiyev, I. I., Olifer, V. S.

TITLE: Study of the production process of polyethylene terephthalate

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 3, 1961, 11 - 15

TEXT: The purpose of the present study was the development of a method of removing the glycol excess from the polycondensation product of ethylol terephthalate without using high vacuum. High-boiling solvents were applied for this purpose which form azeotropic mixtures with glycol and whose boiling point approaches the reaction temperature: diphenyl methane (boiling point 262°C), phenyl tolyl methane (279-282°C), ditolyl methane (293°C), dixylyl methane (308°C), and tolyl naphthyl methane (360°C). These compounds were synthesized by reacting formaldehyde with the corresponding hydrocarbons. Reaction temperature and the rate of distillation of glycol were regulated by bubbling oxygen-free nitrogen through the melt at different rates. The optimum temperature of polycondensation is 260-280°C. Lower temperature retards the reaction, higher temperature gives rise to destruction. Ditolyl methane and phenyl tolyl methane thus gave the best results. Tolyl naphthyl methane colors the product red. The

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Study of the production...

solvent added plasticized the polymer, reduced its melting point and the temperature of fiber formation. The molecular weight was determined from the viscosity of the polymer freed of the plasticizer in tricresol. The fiber-forming property was, however, tested without removing the plasticizer. Diethylol terephthalate was synthesized by heating equal parts by weight of dimethyl terephthalate and glycol to 160-190°C in nitrogen atmosphere after adding 0.02% zinc acetate (calculated for terephthalate). After distilling off the principal amount of the resulting methanol, the temperature was gradually raised to 260°C. At this temperature the excess glycol was distilled off. The resultant mixture of polyethylol terephthalate and low polyesters was mixed with the triple weight of the solvent and heated during bubbling with N_2. The following was studied: (1) influence of temperature; (2) influence of the added amount of solvent; (2) influence of the rate of distillation of the solvent and glycol upon the properties of the polyester. It was found: (1) optimum temperature 270-280°C. (2) If not the total amount of solvent is added immediately, but only 10-30% (calculated for terephthalate), and if not so much solvent is added continuously that its concentration in the reaction mass remains constant, the reaction proceeds more rapidly and is completed within

Study of the production...

3-4 hr. (3) The maximum intensity of polycondensation is attained by using phenyl tolyl methane instead of ditolyl methane, and by accelerating the distillation by intense bubbling or low vacuum. The Fig. shows the effect of the polycondensation time on the intrinsic viscosity of the polymer. The time being too much prolonged gives rise to thermal destruction and lowers the molecular weight. Plasticized polyethylene terephthalate was obtained with a molecular weight of 20,000-22,000, a melting point of 230-241°C, which contained 10-25% of the plasticizer. The molten mass was pressed by means of N_2 (0.5-2 atm) through a 0.6 mm spinneret. The best fiber formation was attained at a temperature which was 10-15°C higher than the melting point. Mention is made of A. A. Konkin, B. V. Petukhov, V. V. Korshak. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 12 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy KhTI im. F. E. Dzerzhinskogo (Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy)

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Study of the production...

Fig.: Effect of the intensity of polycondensation on the molecular weight of the polyester.

Legend: (1) at 40 l/hr N_2; (2) at 10 l/hr N_2; (a) polycondensation time, hr; (b) intrinsic viscosity. The maximum intrinsic viscosity 0.32 corresponded to a molecular weight of 22,500.

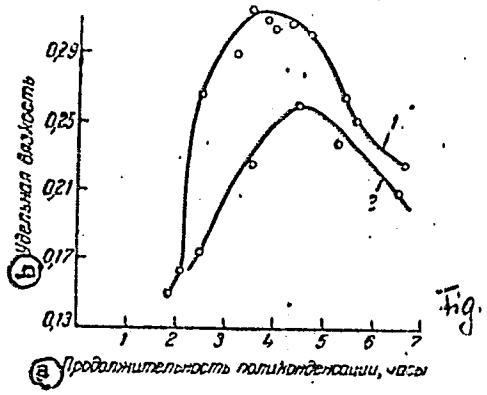

Fig.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039349 S/0183/64/000/003/0023/0026

AUTHORS: Moshchinskaya, N. K.; Olifer, V. S.

TITLE: Polyesters and copolyesters based on diarylmethane and diarylketone dicarboxylic acids

SOURCE: Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 3, 1964, 23-26

TOPIC TAGS: diarylmethane dicarboxylic acid, dicarboxyl containing copolyester, diarylketone dicarboxylic acid, diphenylmethanedicarboxylic acid polyester, diphenylmethanedicarboxylic acid copolyester, benzophenonedicarboxylic acid polyester, terephthalic acid copolyester, benzophenonedicarboxylic acid copolyester, ester interchange, softening temperature, fiber forming temperature, amorphous polymer, crystalline polymer, ketal type cross linkage

ABSTRACT: Polyesters based on diphenylmethanedicarboxylic acid and benzophenonedicarboxylic acid and their copolyesters with terephthalic acid were synthesized. The dimethyl and dibutyl polyesters of 3,3'-diphenylmethane- and 3,3'- and 4,4'-benzophenonedicarboxylic acides were prepared by polycondensation, at 265-275C in the presence of 5-6% ditolylmethane, of the lower polyesters obtained by ester

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039349

interchange of equal weight amounts of glycol and the appropriate dimethyl or dibutyl ester (in the presence of 0.02% on the weight of the ester of zinc acetate). Copolyesters based on 3,3'- and 4,4'-benzophenonedicarboxylic acid (up to 10%), terephthalic acid and glycol were similarly prepared by polycondensation for 4-4.5 hours. It is suggested that the carbonyl group of the benzophenonedicarboxylic acid reacted with the hydroxyl group to form ketal-type crosslinkages. The solubility of the copolyesters containing small amounts of benzophenonedicarboxylic acids is similar to the solubility of polyethyleneterephthalate. Copolyesters containing up to 10% of 3,3'-diphenylmethanedicarboxylic acid are strongcrystalline polymers; higher content of this acid caused formation of amorphous products. Toward the end of the polycondensation the polyesters had rubber-like properties. The benzophenonedicarboxylic polyesters are not very soluble in ditolylmethane, hence the reaction temperature had to be elevated to 280-285C. The softening and the fiber-forming temperatures of the products are tabulated. Orig. art. has: 4 tables, 1 figure and 1 formula.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039349

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy KhTI im. F. E. Dzerzhinskogo (Depropetrovsk Chemical Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 28May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC NR REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

BARONI, Ye.Ye.; KSENOFONTOV, V.A.; KUCHERYAYEV, A.G.; OLIFERCHUK, N.L.; SHUANDER, Yu.A.

Nuclear magnetic resonance of scintillators on the base of polystyrene. Zhur. strukt.khim. 4 no.3:459-460 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Gruzinskoy SSR.
(Styrene polymers) (Scintillation spectrometry)

EWP(j)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--Pc-4--RM 64
L 11218-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3001632 S/0192/63/004/003/0459/0460 63

AUTHOR: Baroni, Ye. Ye.; Ksenofontov, V. A.; Kucheryayev, A. G.; Oliferchuk, N. L.; Shuander, Yu. A.

TITLE: Nuclear magnetic resonance of scintillators based on polystyroles 21

SOURCE: Zhurnal strukturnoy khimii, v. 4, no. 3, 1963, 459-460

TOPIC TAGS: NMR of protons, polystyrole and plastic scintillators

ABSTRACT: This study shows an experimental determination of some features of NMR in the polystyrole and plastic scintillators based on polystyrole which could be utilized for the study of structural properties. It was established that the NMR proton spectrum in the polystyrole and polystyrole with added scintillating sub-

the transition point is shifted into the region of lower temperatures. The wide component shows a transition of polystyrole at a temperature of approximately 75

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L 11218-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3001632

and 120C. The introduction of scintillating materials shifts the point of transition to lower temperatures. Small additions up to 3% do not affect the transition at 75C. The NMR method may find its usefulness in the determination of a known concentration added to the polystyrole by means of shifting the transition points determined from the temperature dependence of the amplitude of the narrow compo-

snonlya for the preparation of polystyrole and the scintillators in its base for these investigations." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Gruz SSR (Physico-Technical Institute, Gruz SSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Jan62 DATE ACQ: 01Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 001

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9(4), 6(6) SOV/112-58-3-4986

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1958, Nr 3, p 232 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Oliferenko, G. I.

TITLE: Dynamic Characteristics of a Sawtooth-Current Transistor-Type Master Oscillator (Dinamicheskiye kharakteristiki avtogeneratora piloobraznogo toka na kristallotriode)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika televideniya (M-vo radiotekhn. prom-sti SSSR), 1957, Nr 20-22, pp 213-226

ABSTRACT: Operation of a sawtooth transistor-type oscillator designed with a 3-winding transformer is examined; one of the windings is connected to the emitter, another winding to the collector, and the third winding supplies the deflecting coils. The analysis is made on the basis of: (1) a transistor equivalent circuit whose inertial constants are represented by the collector-junction capacitance C_k, and (2) an oscillator equivalent circuit; the transistor, whose emitter and collector voltages are rigidly tied by a transformer coupling,

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9(4), 6(6) SOV/112-58-3-4986

Dynamic Characteristics of a Sawtooth-Current Transistor-Type Master Oscillator

performs the functions of a nonlinear 2-pole. The oscillator dynamic characteristics are:

$$i_e = i_e(u_k), \quad \frac{1}{n_{12}} i_e = \frac{1}{n_{12}} i_e(u_k), \quad i_k = i_k(u_k), \quad i_N = i_N(u_k),$$

where n_{12} is the turn ratio of collector-emitter windings, i_N is the magnetization current. The above relations can be deduced from the transistor static characteristics for direct and reverse circuits which have the form: $u_e = u_e(i_k, i_e)$, $u_k = u_k(i_e, i_k)$. The above method is illustrated by oscillator characteristics plotted from the PZA transistor static characteristics by means of a piecewise linear approximation of individual sections of the characteristics.

Ye. V. G.

Card 2/2

OLIFERENKO, G.I.

Television horizontal scanning generator equipped with semiconductor triodes. Poluprov.prib. i ikh prim. no.3:322-326 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Television--Transmitters and transmission)
(Transistors)

AUTHOR: Oliferenko, G. I. SOV/108-13-10-9/13

TITLE: Calculation of the Retrace of the Sawtooth Current in a Self-Excited Oscillator With a Semiconductor Triode (Raschët obratnogo khoda piloobraznogo toka v avtogeneratore na poluprovodnikovom triode)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 10, pp 51 - 56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The behavior of a self-excited oscillator is expressed by a non-linear differential equation of second order. This equation is solved graphically. The correlation between the values of the sawtooth current and the parameters of the circuit elements is determined. Recommendations are advanced for the selection of the semiconductor triodes. An essential influence upon the character of the oscillations are exerted by the resistance and the capacity of the collector junction. The capacity and the resistance may decrease with a decrease of the collector potential to such a degree, as to result below a certain voltage in a factor of merit $S_0\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$ considerably less than unity. Hence the

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oscillations during the retrace will be almost discontinuous. The retrace time is determined primarily by the time required for the formation of the voltage pulse peak (3,8 μsec) and by the rise time of the given edge (1,13 μsec). The leading edge rise time can be neglected. About 90% of the energy stored in the inductive circuit elements during scanning is dissipated during retrace in the semiconductor triodes. Such semiconductor triodes which are rated for a greater maximum power dissipation at the collector than is required for the electromagnetic deflection must be chosen in order to cope with the sawtooth current in the self-excited oscillator. As a result of the solution of the differential equation the parameters of the sawtooth current were determined. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 5 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 26, 1957

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S/194/61/000/006/075/077
D201/D302

AUTHOR: Oliferenko, G.I.

TITLE: Calculating the forward stroke of a saw-tooth current in a junction transistor generator

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1961, 39, abstract 6 K287 (V sb. Poluprovodnik. pribory i ikh primeneniye, no. 4, M., Sov. radio, 1960, 308-322)

TEXT: The method of design is given of the forward stroke of current in a transistorized generator of the horizontal TV sweep. Owing to the low voltage of the generator supplies and to the small time constant of deflecting coils of typical magnetic deflection systems - the non-linearity of the saw-tooth current is considerable. When a vidicon-type of pick-up tube is used, it is necessary to use deflecting coils with time constant not less than 500 microseconds. In this case the non-linearity of deflection current may be $\leq 15\%$,

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which is acceptable. The design is based on the graphical solution of differential equations. In approximate evaluation of the deflection current and of the duration of forward stroke, the active resistance of the circuit may be neglected. In determining the nonlinearity of the saw-tooth current, the resistance of coils has to be considered. 7 figures. 2 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

OLIFERENKO, Georgiy Ivanovich; NIKOLAYEV, B.N., red.; FREGER, D.P., red. izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[An oscillographic device and cathode-ray curve tracer arrangement for studying the volt-ampere characteristics of transistors; verbatim report of lectures]Ostsillograficheskaia ustanovka kharakteriograf dlia issledovaniia vol'tamperrnykh kharakteristik poluprovodnikovykh triodov; stenogramma lektsii. Leningrad, 1962. 26 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Transistors)

BABAYEV, A.N.; OLIFIRENKO, K.M.

Strain gauges for the measurement of static deformations. *Trudy* LKI no.36:5-10 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kafedra svarki sudovykh konstruktsiy Leningradskogo korablestroitel'nogo instituta.

OLIFEROV, A.N.

Oliferov, A.N.
"Method of Field and Laboratory Investigations of Runoff." Uch. Zap. Mosk. Ord. Order of Lenin State U, imeni M.V. Lomonosov, 15 January 1954. (V.I. Valerynova Moskva, 5 January 1954)

SO: SUM 168, 22 July 1954

OLIFEROV, A.N.

Agrometeorological data on new methods of soil tillage for forest plantations in eastern Crimea. Meteor.i gidrol. no.8:35-37 Ag '56.
(Crimea--Tillage) (Crimea--Forest soils) (MLRA 9:11)

OLIFEROV, A.N.

3(4)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2051

Moscow. Universitet. Geograficheskiy fakul'tet

Voprosy gidrologii (Problems in Hydrology) [Moscow] Izd-vo Moskovskogo univ., 1957. 231 p. 2,400 copies printed.

Resp. Eds.: I. V. Samoylov and L. D. Kurdyumov; Tech Ed.: M.S. Yermakov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for hydrologists and geographers.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles on the hydrology of the USSR is dedicated to Professor Ye. V. Bliznyak, Doctor of Technical Sciences. Among the topics discussed are: 1) the effect of air temperature on flow volume, 2) the calculation of shower runoff, 3) the speed of flood waters, 4) stream levels, 5) spring floods, 6) suspended sediments in running streams, 7) the

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effect of agricultural practices on hydrology, and others. The discussions are accompanied by maps, graphs, and tables illustrating the present or long-term hydrology of the USSR. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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7/17/59

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238010018-7"

OLIFEROV, A.N.

Snow cover in the Crimean upland during the 1953-1954 and 1955-1956 winters. Izv.Krym.otd.Geog.ob-va no.4:23-30 '57. (MIRA 14:8)
(Crimean Mountains--Snow)

OLIFEROV, A.N.

Investing the water balance of terraced slopes in the mountainous part of the Crimea [with summary in English], Pochvovedenie no.4:92-93 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Krymskaya gorno-lesnaya stantsiya, g. Alushta.
(Crimea--Soil moisture)

OLIFEROV, A.N.

Forty years of improving the mountain land by afforestation in the Crimea. Izv. Krym. otd. Geog. ob-va no.5:129-140 '58.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Crimea--Afforestation)

3 (7)

AUTHOR: Oliferov, A. N. SOV/50-59-3-18/24

TITLE: Investigation of the Discharge and of the Washout in Anti-erosion Stations of the Chinese People's Republic (Izucheniye stoka i smyva na protivoerozionnykh stantsiyakh Kitayskoy Narodnoy Respubliki)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 53 - 55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the summer of 1957 the author worked for four months as hydrologist with the Kitaysko-Sovetskiy ob"yedinennyy otryad (Chinese-Soviet Joint Team) in the Middle Huangho Anti-erosion Expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the Chinese People's Republic. The team worked at the middle course of the Huang-ho in the so-called loess area. These regions undergo the world's largest erosion process. Thus, for example, a 23 mm thick layer of earth was washed away on August 8, 1956 in the District of Sui-te (Province Schensi (Shensi)) in consequence of a cloudburst. In the present paper the author reports on the method employed at the middle course of the Huangho for the investigation of the discharge and the washout. Individual anti-erosion stations in the dense network serving for the protection of water and soil

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greatly differ from one another with respect to their scientific level. Some of them are already very solid scientific establishments. Such are the stations in the towns of Sui-te, T'ieh-shui and Hsi-feng, which are subordinate to the Institute for Hydrology and Hydrotechnics at the Huang-ho River Construction Committee. On the same level is the anti-erosion station of the town Li-shan, which is subordinate to the Anti-erosion Department in the Province Shansi. Another group of stations is not equipped so well. One of them is the station in the town of Yu-ling. Finally there are stations that do not carry out any scientific investigations, but only propagate modern methods of fighting erosion. The main purpose of experimentation is to work out various anti-erosion measures, to be recommended as the best for further introduction. In the loess area, where erosion is largest, even only trenches are used. These are usually 10 m long, 1 m wide and 1.5 m deep. The ground is made exactly horizontal. A rain gauge is set up in the proximity of the trench. More accurate data are obtained from investigations on discharge ramps. The station in Sui-te, for example, has 34 such ramps, on which the influence of inclination, length of the slope, plant cover, sowing

rotation, type of cultivation, etc, are investigated with respect to the discharge and washout. Ramps and slopes are plowed. They are separated from the remaining part of the slope by a loess wall. The ramps are 5 to 10 m wide and usually 20 m long. The discharge flows from the ramps to reservoirs, which are built of various materials: concrete, iron or slate slabs. The discharge ramps are subdivided into common ones and such serving for sample taking. Also thin-walled protrusions, that have not been flooded, are used for discharge measuring at some stations. This method, however, is bad. Better are hydrometric basins for discharge measuring in small catchment areas. They are used at the station of the town of Li-shen. There are 2 figures.

SOV/99-59-1-13/13

AUTHOR: Oliferov, A.N., Candidate of Geographic Sciences

TITLE: Anti-Erosion Measures and Hydro-Engineering Installations in North-Western China (Protivoerozionnyye meropriyatiya i gidrotekhnicheskiye sooruzheniya v Severo-Zapadnom Kitaye)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnika i melioratsiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 59-64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A group of Soviet scientists (leader of the group, Doctor of Geographic Sciences D.L. Armand, Professors N.Ye Kabanov, Candidates of Sciences A.N. Rozanov and M.P. Petrov; Candidate of Sciences A.S.Kes' and the author) took part in an anti-erosion expedition of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The expedition worked in the Loess Region which covers Gan'su, Shen'si and

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Anti-Erosion Measures and Hydro-Engineering Installations in North-Western China

Shan'si provinces. Different measures were proposed to fight erosion in this region. There are 5 photographs and 4 sets of diagrams.

OLIFEROV, A.

Terrace fields. IUn.tekh. 5 no.4:22 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Terracing) (Agriculture)

OLIFEROV, A.N.; DUBLYANSKIY, V.N.

Distribution of the snow cover in the mountainous part of the Crimea.
Trudy UkrNIGMI no.34:53-57 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Crimea--Snow)

AYZENBERG, M.M.; GOL'DIN, B.M.; IVANOV,B.N.; OLIFEROV, A.N.

New maps and a classification of the mudflow basins in the mountain regions of the Ukraine. Geofiz. i astron. no.8: 142-146 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby UkrSSR i Institut mineral'nykh resursov Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR.

OLIFER[illegible], ...

[illegible] Ukrainian Conference on Mudflows. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 30 no.7:149-150 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

OLIFEROV, A.N.

Study of torrential floods; conference in Lvov. Vest. AN SSSR 35 no.5:112 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

OLIFEROVA, Ye.D.

AUTHOR: Petrov, N.P., Engineer and Oliferova, Ye.D., Engineer.

TITLE: Selection tests for oil additives on a single cylinder diesel engine. (Otborochnye ispytaniya prisadok k maslu na odnotsilindrovom dvigatele.)

PERIODICAL: "Energomashinostroenie", (Power Machinery Construction), 1957, No. 5, pp. 19 - 21, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: For operation in diesel engines, the properties of mineral lubricating oil can be improved by the use of detergent additives which are able to dissolve particles of coke, resin and other products that form in the oil and wash them out of the piston ring grooves. The detergent action of additives is usually verified by laboratory tests, but for complete and all-round study, it is most convenient to test them in an engine. The procedure that we adopted is based on the principle that with given experimental conditions the greater the time before ring sticking occurs the better the thermal stability of the oil with additives. Thus by operating the engine on oil with different additives which increase its thermal stability it is possible to select the most effective additives for operation with the given diesel engine. The tests with each additive were continued until the rings were stuck and ceased to operate reliably, which was determined from a marked increase in the quantity of gas passing to the crank case. The operation of the piston rings was checked by the pressure in

Selection tests for oil additives on a single cylinder diesel engine. (Cont.)

the crank case which was measured by a U-tube manometer. The additive tests were carried out on an experimental single cylinder section of a high-speed four stroke diesel with super charging, the cylinder dimensions were 180 x 200 mm. The tests conditions are stated. When working on mineral oil MK-22 without additives ring sticking occurred after ten hours. At the end of the tests the engine was dismantled and the piston was carefully examined noting the condition of the rings, loss of mobility because of groove deposits and similar features. Each additive was tested several times. The base oil used was grade MK-22 with the following experimental additives: Ts IATIM-339, DF-1, AFD (detergent component), AzNIITsIATIM-1F and ZIT1, all additives were used at a concentration of 3% by weight, the quality of fuel was diesel fuel DS (standard GOST 4749-49). The physical and chemical properties of the additives are given in the table namely the viscosity and the content of different elements.

On examining pistons after tests, it was observed that one or two of the upper rings were wholly or partially stuck. In the majority of cases this was a result of carbon deposits in the groove originating in oil oxidation and deterioration products. The various additives are classified according to the time that the engine ran without ring sticking which ranged from ten hours for oil without additive to 110 hours

Selection tests for oil additives on a single cylinder diesel engine. (Cont.)

for oil with 3% of the best additive. It is concluded that the test methods adopted give practical graphic and useful results. When additives to a concentration of 3% weight are blended into oil grade MK-22 the time to ring sticking in this test are as follows:

Additive	Time
TsIATIM-339	110 hours
DF1	86 hours
AFB	69.5 hours
(However, with this additive the piston and rings became overheated and the rings lost their elasticity.)	
AzNII-TsIATIM	34 hours
TsIATIM-339	23 hours 47 minutes
(Oil of the Orsk Refinery was used in this test.)	
ZIT1	10 hours
No additive (oil MK-22)	10 hours.

4 figures, no literature references.

1. OLIFEROVICH, N. I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Larks-Bilsk

7. Lark (Melanocorypha yeltoniensis) in the environs of Bilsk, Priroda 41 no. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

"In-Phase (Broadside) Broadband Shortwave Antennas", by G. Z. Ayzenberg, V. D. Kuznetsov, and L. K. Olifin, Elektrosvyas', KK No 1, January 1958, pp 15-21

Description of two variants of broadside, antennas, one with a tuning reflector and one with an aperiodic reflector. Theoretical and experimental directivity patterns are given for the first of these antennas in the horizontal and vertical planes. Curves for the gain and directivity vs. wavelength are also given. The matching of the antenna with the supply feeder over the operating range is experimentally investigated.

OLIFIN, L.K.

106-58-3-3/19

AUTHOR: Ayzenberg, G.Z., Kuznetsov, V.D. and Olifin, L.K.

TITLE: A Co-phasal, Shortwave Wideband Antenna with an Aperiodic Reflector (Sinfaznaya diapazonnaya korotkovolnovaya antenna s aperiodicheskim reflektorom)

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1958, Nr 3, pp 21 - 28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A continuation of a previous article (Ref.1). The results of a theoretical and experimental investigation into the design of an antenna system with an aperiodic reflector are produced. The constructional features of antennae SGD4/4RA and SGD4/4RN are described. The layout of antenna SGD4/4RA is shown in Fig.1. The reflector is in the form of a grid consisting of horizontal conducting rods. The width b of the reflector is given by:

$$b = A + 0.18\lambda_0 \qquad (1)$$

where λ_0 is the mid-frequency and A is the width of the antenna itself. The height h_p of the reflector (Fig.2) is somewhat greater than the distance between the upper and lower resonators of the antenna. Curves showing the change of antenna gain with change of reflector height for waves $\lambda = 0.9\lambda_0$

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A Co-phasal, Shortwave Wideband Antenna with an Aperiodic Reflector

and $1.8\lambda_0$ are given in Fig.2. The diameter of the rods and their spacing are calculated so that the coefficient δ for the passage of energy through the reflector will not exceed a particular value. The coefficient δ is calculated from the formula:

$$\delta = \frac{P_{np}}{P_0} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{2d_0 \ln \frac{2\pi r_0}{d_0}}\right)^2} \qquad (2)$$

where P_{np} is the energy passing through the metallic net, P_0 is the energy of the incident wave, d_0 is the spacing between the rods, r_0 is the radius of the rods and λ is the wavelength. Experimental investigation using a decimetric model showed that for $\delta = 0.4$, the backward radiation did not exceed $0.3E_{max}$ over the whole working range which was

Card2/4

A Co-phasal, Shortwave Wideband Antenna with an Aperiodic Reflector

considered satisfactory. This gave $r_o = 0.00021\lambda_o$ and $d_o = 0.073\lambda_o$. The distance between the antenna and the reflector ($d_2 = 0.23\lambda_o$) is a compromise between good, directional properties and satisfactory matching to the feeders. The horizontal polar diagrams can be calculated by:

$$F(\varphi) = \frac{\cos(\alpha l \sin\varphi) - \cos\alpha l}{\cos\varphi} \frac{\sin\left(n_2 \frac{\alpha d \sin\varphi + \psi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\alpha d \sin\varphi + \psi}{2}\right)} \sin\left(\frac{\alpha d_2}{2}\cos\varphi\right) \quad (3)$$

and the vertical diagram by:

$$F(\Delta) = n_2(1 - \cos\alpha l) \frac{\sin\left(n_1 \frac{\alpha d_1}{2}\sin\Delta\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\alpha d_1}{2}\sin\Delta\right)} \sin\left(\frac{\alpha d_2}{2}\cos\Delta\right) \sin(\alpha H_{cp}\sin\Delta) \quad (4)$$

106-58-3-3/19

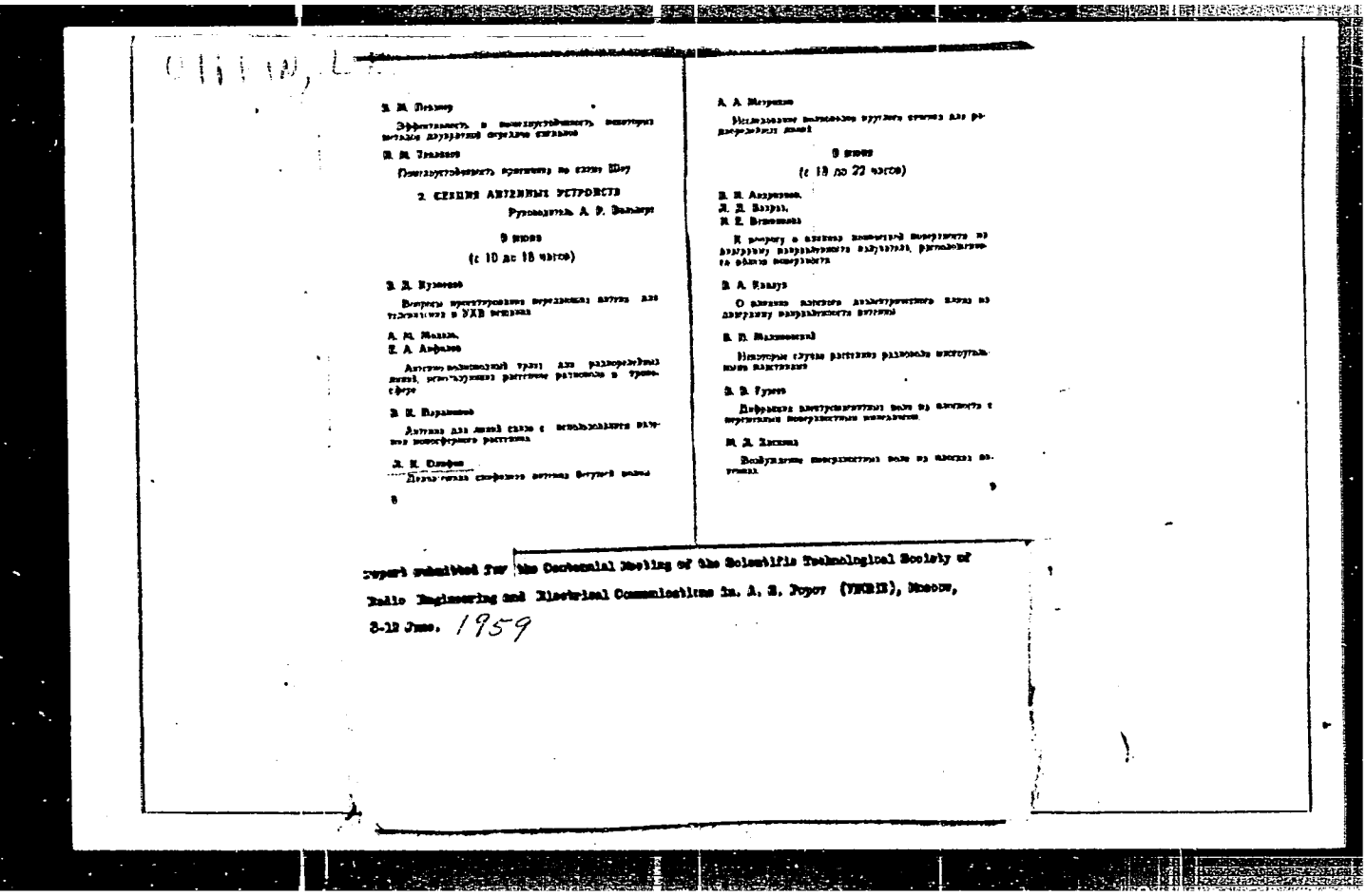
A Co-phasal, Shortwave Wideband Antenna with an Aperiodic Reflector

These equations were developed in the previous article. Experimental and calculated results are given in Figs. 3 and 4. The gain of the antenna was taken as in the previous article. There are 8 figures and 2 Soviet references, and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: September 7, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4 1. Broadband antennas-Characteristics 2. Antenna reflectors-Application 3. Mathematics-Theory



Report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (VNIIR), Moscow, 8-12 June, 1959

OLIFIN, L. K.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6112

Ayzenberg, Grigoriy Zakharovich

Korotkovolnovyye antenny (Short-Wave Antennas). Moscow, Svyaz'izdat, 1962. 814 p. Errata slip inserted. 10,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: G. N. Kocherzhevskiy; Tech. Ed.: G. I. Shefer.

PURPOSE: This monograph is intended for scientists and radio engineers concerned with the theory and design of short-wave transmitting and receiving antennas. It may also be useful as a textbook for students in advanced radio engineering courses in schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: The present work is a revised edition of a book by the same author, entitled "Antennas for Main Short-Wave Radio Communications," published in 1948. In the new book considerable progress in the field of short-wave antennas is taken into consideration, and the latest developments in antenna technique,

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such as cophasal band antenna arrays with parasitic reflectors, traveling wave antennas with pure coupling resistance, logarithmic antennas, and band shunt-fed vibrators, are described. The chapter on rhombic antennas is substantially expanded. A new chapter (XVI) dealing with single-wire traveling wave antennas is introduced. The fundamental problem of the interference immunity of various receiving antennas is discussed in an added chapter (XVII). Ch. XIII was written by S. P. Belousov; Chs. XIV and XV, by Belousov and V. G. Yampol'skiy; Ch. XVIII, by L. K. Olifin; and Sec. 4 of Ch. XIX, by M. A. Shkud. The graphs for calculating mutual impedance in balanced vibrators of arbitrary dimensions were compiled under the supervision of Belousov. The author thanks the coauthors and L. S. Tartakovskiy, Ye. G. Pol'skaya, V. G. Ezrin, I. T. Govorkov, and G. N. Kocherzhevskiy. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Antennas (Cont.)

Card 18/21

OLIFIN, L.K.; TARASOVA, K.A.

A double-level cophased shortwave antenna array with an aperiodic reflector. Radiotekhnika 17 no.9:7-14 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Deystvitel'nyye chleny Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni Popova.
(Antennas (Electronics)) (Microwaves)

OLIFIRENKO, K. M.

137-58-1-973

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 138 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Olifirenko, K. M.

TITLE: Experience in the Manufacture of Welded Accordion Reed Welding Laboratory of LKI (Opyt izgotovleniya svarnykh garmonikovykh membran v laboratorii svarki LKI)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. korablestroit. in-ta, 1956, Nr 19, pp 17-26

ABSTRACT: The history of the production of accordion reeds of stainless steel by means of resistance seam welding, employing a method developed in 1939 by Professor V. P. Vologdin, is set forth. A survey of the existing methods of reed manufacture, the specifications for delivery, the composition of the materials used in the disks and rings, and the results of testing of welds are presented, as is a description of the modernized ASh-16-2 machine, and jigs for the centering of disks, a system for assembly of the reeds and the welding schedules employed, with the result of tests of the reeds.

Card 1/1 1. Seam welding 2. Reed valves--Production 3. Stainless V.S. steel--Applications

L 16766-63 EWP(r)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC S/124/63/000/004/064/064

AUTHOR: Babayev, A. N.; Olifirenko, K. M. 56

TITLE: A tensometric installation for the measurement of static deformations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 4, 1963, 75, abstract 4V621 (Tr. Leningr. korablesstroit. in-ta, vyp. 36, 1962, 5-10.)

TEXT: To measure residual stresses in machine parts, a tensometric installation along the lines of a direct current bridge has been built. It consists of a tensometric panel, a switch and a galvanometer. The panel of 30 half-bridges with a resistance of 120 ohms serves as a switch for the outside half-bridges from the active and compensatory pick-ups. There is a plug-in for disconnecting the inside half-bridges; this makes possible a measurement with the four active pick-ups. The initial tuning of the pick-ups is done with the help of alternating doubled resistances of "Omega" or "SP" type which shunt the outside half-bridge. The measurements are made by direct reading with the use of the galvanometer switched into the measur-

for the galvanometer divisions as a function of the feed voltage are given for various ranges. L. S. Magaziner.
Card 1/1 [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

OLIFIRENKO, N. L.

Nuts

Introduce nut-bearing trees on a broader scale. Les i step'4 no. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952, Uncl.

OLIFIRENKO, S. P.

Olifirendo, S. P.

"The Breaking Down of Organic Anitomy Compounds with Acid Chloroanhydrides and Alkyl Halides in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride." Min Higher Education USSR. L'vov State U imeni Ivan Franko. Chair of Organic Chemistry. L'vov, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 27, 2 July 1955

OLIFIRENKO, S.P.

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; OLIFIRENKO, S.P.

Cleavage of triphenylstibine with acid chlorides in presence of aluminum chloride. Zhur.ob.khim. 25 no.1:122-125 Ja '55. (MIRA 8:4)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Stibine) (Chlorides)

OLIFIRENKO, S. P.

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry. E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61606

Author: Malinovskiy, M. S., Olifirenko, S. P.

Institution: None

Title: Cleavage of Diphenyl Antimony Chloride and Phenyl Antimony Diiodide by Acid Chlorides and Alkyl Halides in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride

Original Periodical: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 1, 118-120

Abstract: It is shown that $(C_6H_5)_2SbCl$ (I) and $C_6H_5SbJ_2$ (II) form by the action of acid chloride in the presence of $AlCl_3$, fatty-aromatic ketones, while by the action of alkyl halides under the same conditions they form fatty-aromatic hydrocarbons. Increase in temperature lowers the yield of the reaction products. Th[illegible] have been synthesized from I (listing the yield in %): $C_6H_5COCH_3$, 52.3; $C_6H_5COCH(CH_3)_2$, (III), 63.7; $C_6H_5COCH_2CH(CH_3)_2$, (IV), 76.3; $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$, 44.7 and 68.5; $C_6H_5C(CH_3)_3$, (V), 46.1;

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USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61606

Abstract: $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$, (VI), 62.0. There have been synthesized from II: $C_6H_5COC_2H_5$, 75.5; III, 80.0; IV, 84.3; $C_6H_5CH(CH_3)_2$, 84.2; V, 77.8; VI, 60.3.

Card 2/2

MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; OLIFIRENKO, S.P.

Cleavage of tri-p-tolyl antimony and tri-α-naphthyl antimony by acid chlorides and alkyl halides in presence of aluminum chloride. Zhur.ob.khim.26 no.5:1402-1405 My '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Antimony organic compounds) (Halides)

77893
SOV/79-30-2-44/78

5.3630

AUTHORS: Olifirenko, S. P., Zemlyanskiy, N. I., Lylyk, A. M.

TITLE: Synthesis of Acyl Derivatives of O,O-Dibutylthiophosphoric Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 2, pp 579-580 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The synthesis proceeds in the following stages: (1) synthesis of dibutylphosphite; (2) obtaining sodium dibutylphosphite; (3) synthesis of O,O-dibutylthiophosphate; (4) synthesis of acyl derivatives of O,O-dibutylthiophosphoric acid. Since the synthesis of sodium O,O-dibutylthiophosphate was not previously described in literature, it is given below. Metallic sodium in absolute benzene was stirred with O,O-dibutylphosphorous acid under water-free conditions. After 20 hr excess sodium was removed, and powdered sulfur was added in small portions with vigorous stirring and cooling. After addition, the mixture was heated for 30 min at 60° C

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Synthesis of Acyl Derivatives of O,O-Dibutyl-thiophosphoric Acid

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and benzene was removed by distillation until crystals started to form. Final removal of benzene and crystallization were done under reduced pressure. Acyl derivatives of O,O-dibutylthiophosphoric acid were obtained by treating the sodium salt with acid chlorides of benzoic, succinic, glutaric, and adipic acids. Results of the reaction and some physical constants are given in the following table:

Acylation of Sodium O,O-Thiophosphate With Acid Chlorides

FORMULA OF ACYL DERIVATIVE	YIELD (%)	n_D^{21}	d_4^{21}
$(C_4H_9O)_2PSOCOC_6H_5$	41.0	1.5015	1.066
$(C_4H_9O)_2PSOCO(CH_2)_2COOSP(C_4H_9O)_2$	35.4	—	1.466
$(C_4H_9O)_2PSOCO(CH_2)_3COOSP(C_4H_9O)_2$	78.0	—	1.158
$(C_4H_9O)_2PSOCO(CH_2)_4COOSP(C_4H_9O)_2$	20.5	—	1.1192

There are 1 table; and 10 references, 1 Polish, 8 Soviet, 1 U S. The U.S. reference is: G. M. Kosolapoff, Organophosphorous Compounds, N. Y., 385 (1950).

Card 2/3

Synthesis of Acyl Derivatives of O,O-Dibutyl-thiophosphoric Acid

77893
SOV/79-30-2-44/72

ASSOCIATION: L'vov State University (L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1959

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/024/052/073
B166/B186

AUTHORS: Zemlyans'kiy, M. I., Olifirenko, S. P.

TITLE: Synthesis of unsaturated acyl and alkyl derivatives of dithiophosphoric acid esters

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1962, 427, abstract 24Zh473 (Dopovidi ta povidoml. L'vivs'k. un-t, no. 9, part 2, 1961, 65 - 72 [Ukr.])

TEXT: The reaction of $(RO)_2PSSH$ (I R = allyl) with R'COCl or R'Cl in the presence of $(C_2H_5)_3N$ gives $(RO)_2PSSCOR'$ (II R = allyl) or $(RO)_2PSSR'$ (III R = allyl). The interaction of K or Pb salts of I with R'COCl [IVa - b; everywhere (a) R' = $CH_2 = CH$, (b) R' = $CH_2 - C(CH_3)$] in ether or petroleum ether gives IIa, b. C_3H_5OH is added dropwise to a suspension of P_2S_5 in C_6H_6, this is heated to 50°C, I is separated by distillation at ~10 mm Hg, yield 94.3 %, $n^{20}D$ 1.5330, d_4^{20} 1.16566. II were separated by distillation

Card 1/3

Synthesis of unsaturated acyl and alkyl ... at < 10 mm Hg. The following data are given for II R', yield in %, $n^{20}D$, d_4^{20}: CH_3, 85, 1.5470, 1.2039; $(CH_3)_2CH$, 80.5, 1.5565, 1.1877; $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2$, 68.1, 1.5342, 1.1519; C_6H_5, 64.2, 1.5780, 1.2121; $[(CH_2{=}CHCH_2O)_2{-}P(S)SCO]_2$, 45.4, 1.5450, 1.2454; $[(CH_2{=}CHCH_2)_2P(S)SCO]_2(CH_2)_n$ (IIc n=1) (from I and $ClCOCH_2COCl$), 80, 1.5445, 1.2205; IIc (n = 2) (from I and $ClCOCH_2CH_2COCl$), 50, 1.5440, 1.2235; IIc(n = 3) [from I and $ClCO(CH_2)_3COCl$], 60, 1.5432, 1.2123; same for III: $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2$, 74.3, 1.5254, 1.1037; $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CH_2$, 69, 1.5238, 1.0878; same for IIa (R are given): C_2H_5 (from IVa), 92.5, 1.5347, 1.2147; n-C_3H_7, 87, 1.5233, 1.5558; iso-C_3H_7, 82.9, 1.539, 1.1364; n-C_4H_9, 85, 1.5171, 1.1115; iso-C_4H_9, 94.5, 1.5117, 1.0966; sec-C_4H_9, 87.4, 1.4909, 1.0643; for II: C_2H_5 (from IVb), 91.3, 1.5296, 1.1877; n-C_3H_7, 87, 1.5207, 1.1321; iso-C_3H_7, 84.1, 1.5110, 1.1127; n-C_4H_9, 88, 1.5130, 1.0967; iso-C_4H_9, 91.5, 1.5100, 1.0891; sec-C_4H_9, 78.4, 1.5100, 1.0958.

Synthesis of unsaturated acyl and alkyl ... S/081/62/000/024/052/073
B166/B186

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

OLIFIRENKO, S.P.; ZEMLYANSKIY, N.I.

Synthesis of unsaturated esters of dithiophosphoric acid and its acyl and alkyl derivatives. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.10:3487-3488 O '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Phosphorodithioic acid)

OLIFIRENKO, V.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Observing the dodder. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 4 no.6:46-47 N-D '59. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kazanskiy institut zashchity rasteniy.
(Kazakhstan--Dodder)

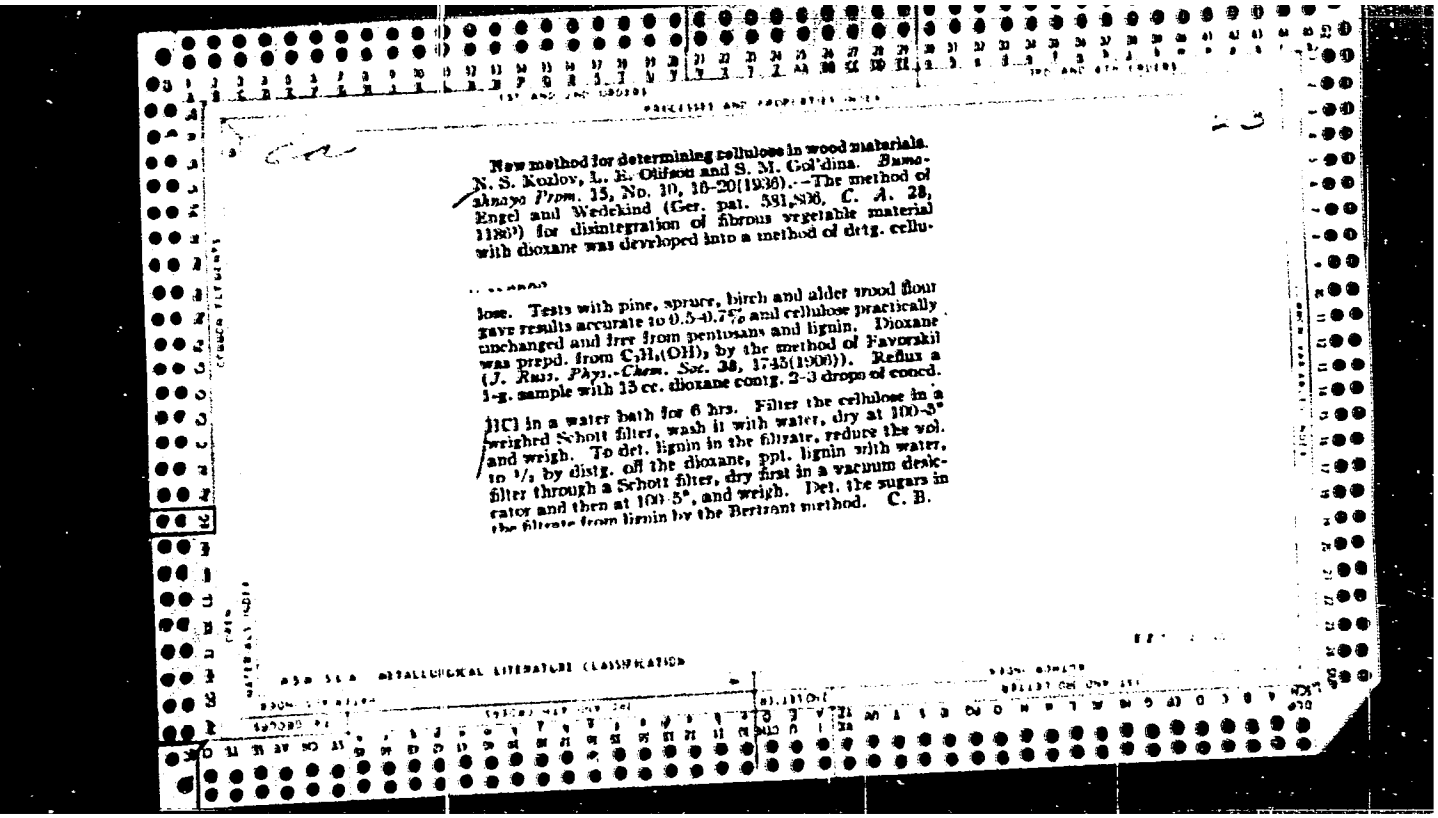
OLIFIRENKO, V.I.

Some observations on dodder (Cuscuta). Bot.zhur. 44 no.11: 1664-1665 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kazakhskiy institut zashchity rasteniy, g.Alma-Ata.
(Dzhambul Province--Dodder)

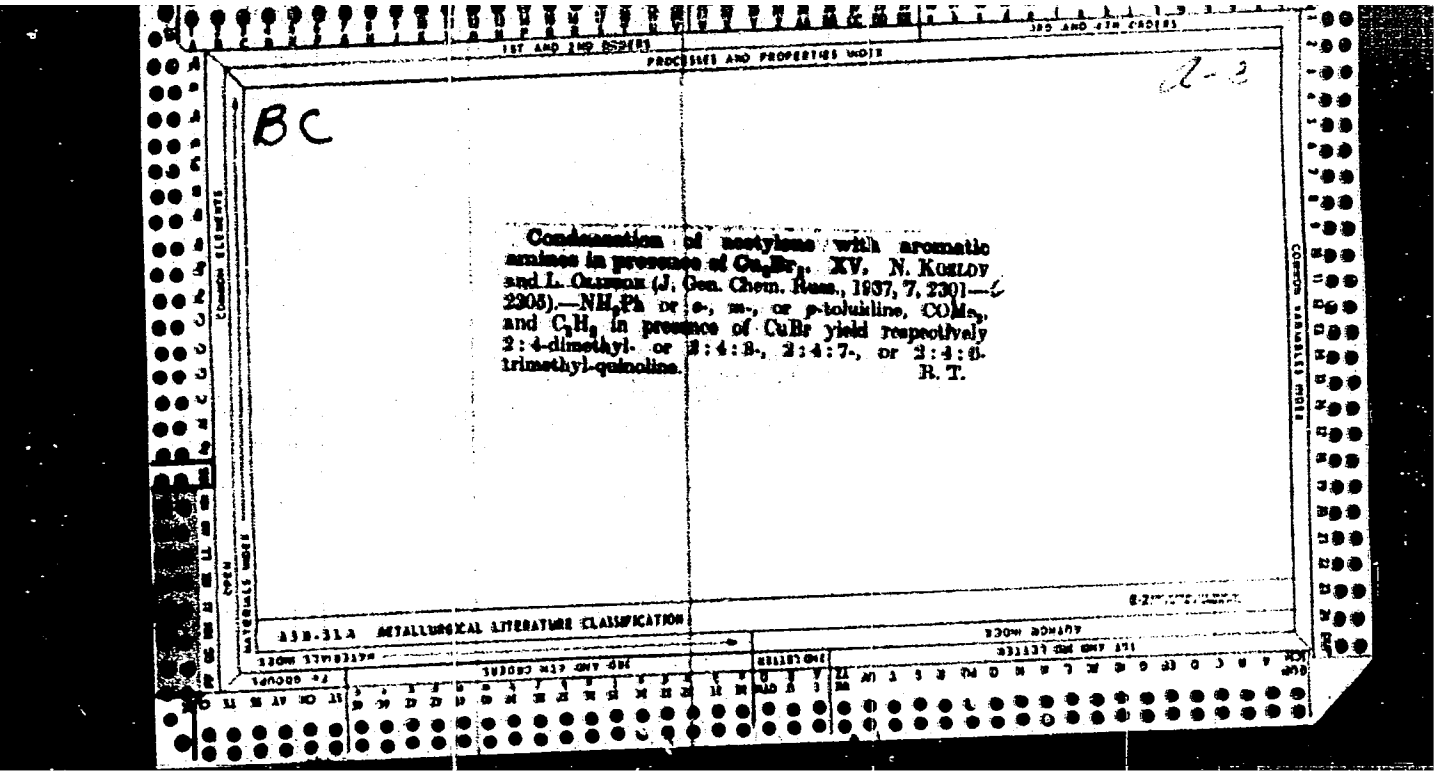
LODOCHNIKOV, E.A., inzh.; PALIY, I.M., inzh.; FARKHULLIN, N.N., inzh.; OLIFIRENKO, Yu.N., inzh.; CHERNOVA, A.K., inzh.

New types of step-by-step motors. Elektrotekhnika 36 no.1:38-40 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)



New method for determining cellulose in wood materials. N. S. Kozlov, L. E. Olifson and S. M. Gol'dina. *Bumazh. Prom.* 15, No. 10, 16-20(1936).—The method of Engel and Wedekind (Ger. pat. 581,836, *C. A.* 28, 1180) for disintegration of fibrous vegetable material with dioxane was developed into a method of detg. cellu-

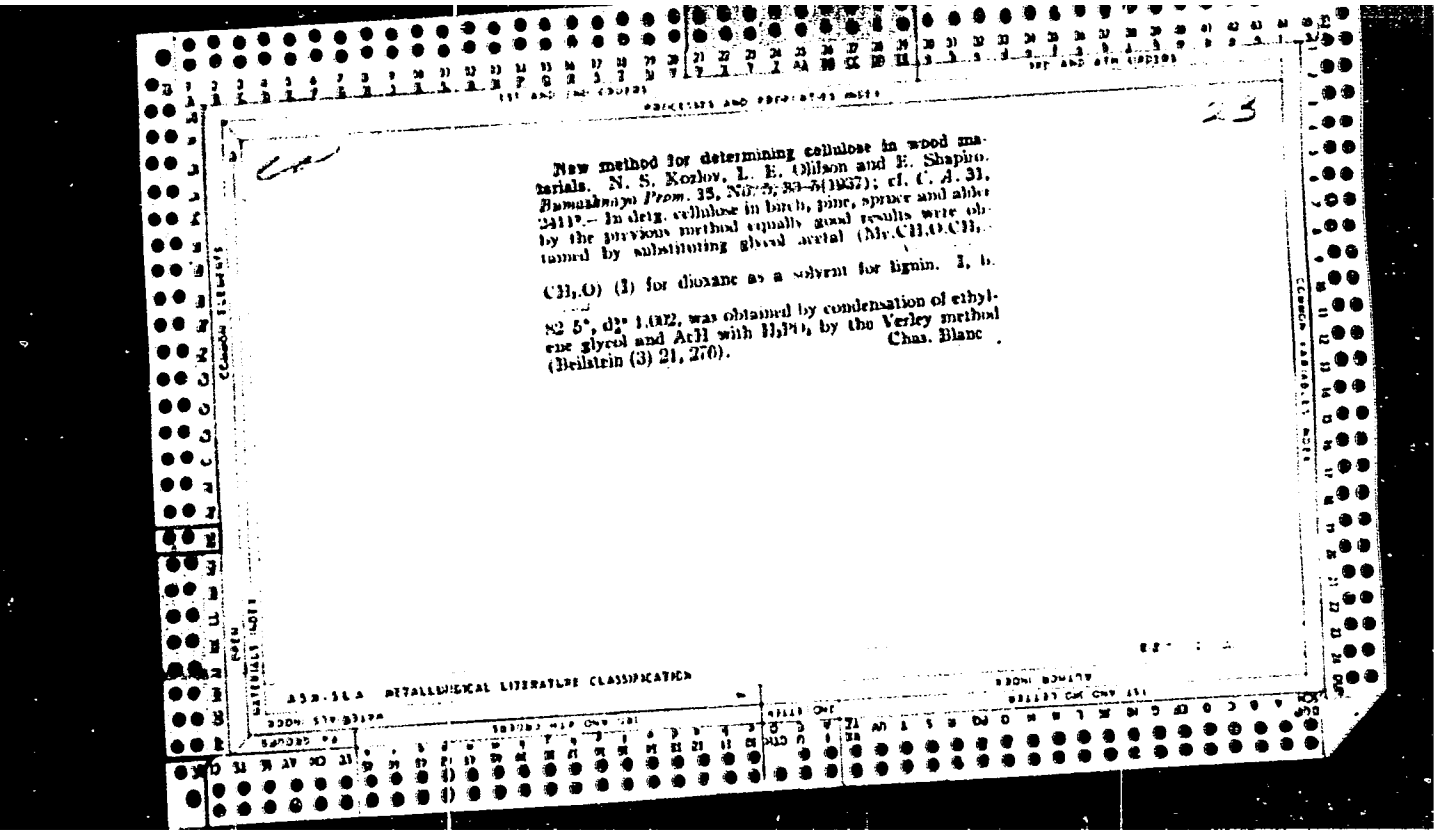
lose. Tests with pine, spruce, birch and alder wood flour gave results accurate to 0.5-0.7% and cellulose practically unchanged and free from pentosans and lignin. Dioxane was prepd. from $C_2H_4(OH)_2$ by the method of Favorskii (*J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.* 38, 1745(1906)). Reflux a 1-g. sample with 15 cc. dioxane contg. 2-3 drops of concd. HCl in a water bath for 6 hrs. Filter the cellulose in a weighed Schott filter, wash it with water, dry at 100-5° and weigh. To det. lignin in the filtrate, reduce the vol. to ½ by distg. off the dioxane, ppt. lignin with water, filter through a Schott filter, dry first in a vacuum desiccator and then at 100-5°, and weigh. Det. the sugars in the filtrate from lignin by the Bertrand method. C. B.



BC

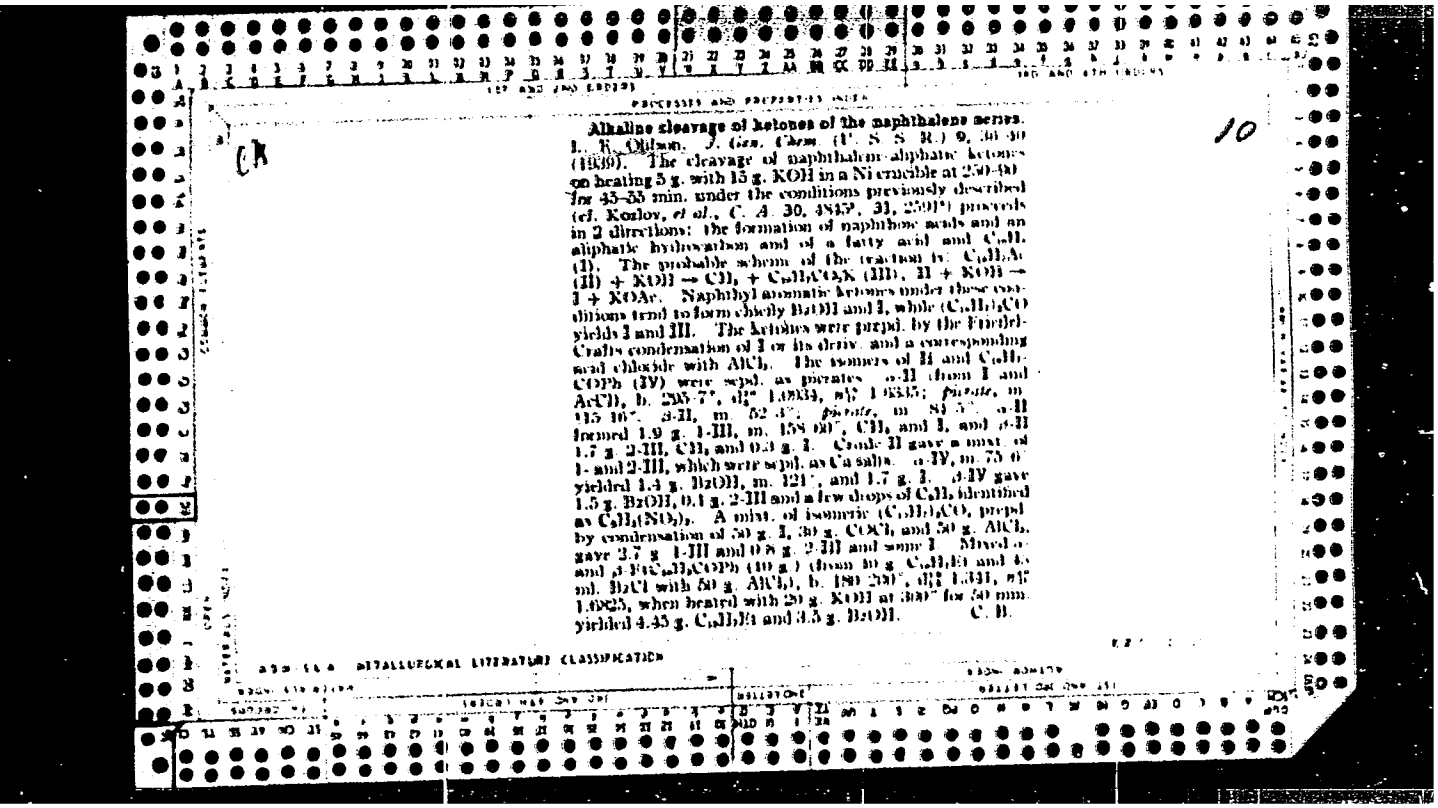
Condensation of acetylene with aromatic amines in presence of Cu_2Br_2. XV. N. KOZLOV and L. OLSHANOV (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1937, 7, 2301—2305).—NH_2Ph or o-, m-, or p-toluidine, $COMe_2$, and C_2H_2 in presence of CuBr yield respectively 2:4-dimethyl- or 2:4:8-, 2:4:7-, or 2:4:6-trimethyl-quinoline.

R. T.



New method for determining cellulose in wood materials. N. S. Kozlov, L. E. Ollison and E. Shapiro. *Bumazhnaya Prom.* 35, No. 5, 33–5(1957); cf. *C. A.* 31, 2411⁹.— In detg. cellulose in birch, pine, spruce and alder by the previous method equally good results were obtained by substituting glycol acetal ($Me_2C(OCH_2)_2CH_2$) (I) for dioxane as a solvent for lignin. I, b. 82.5°, d_4^{20} 1.032, was obtained by condensation of ethylene glycol and AcH with H_2PtCl_6 by the Verley method (Beilstein (3) 21, 270).

Chas. Blanc



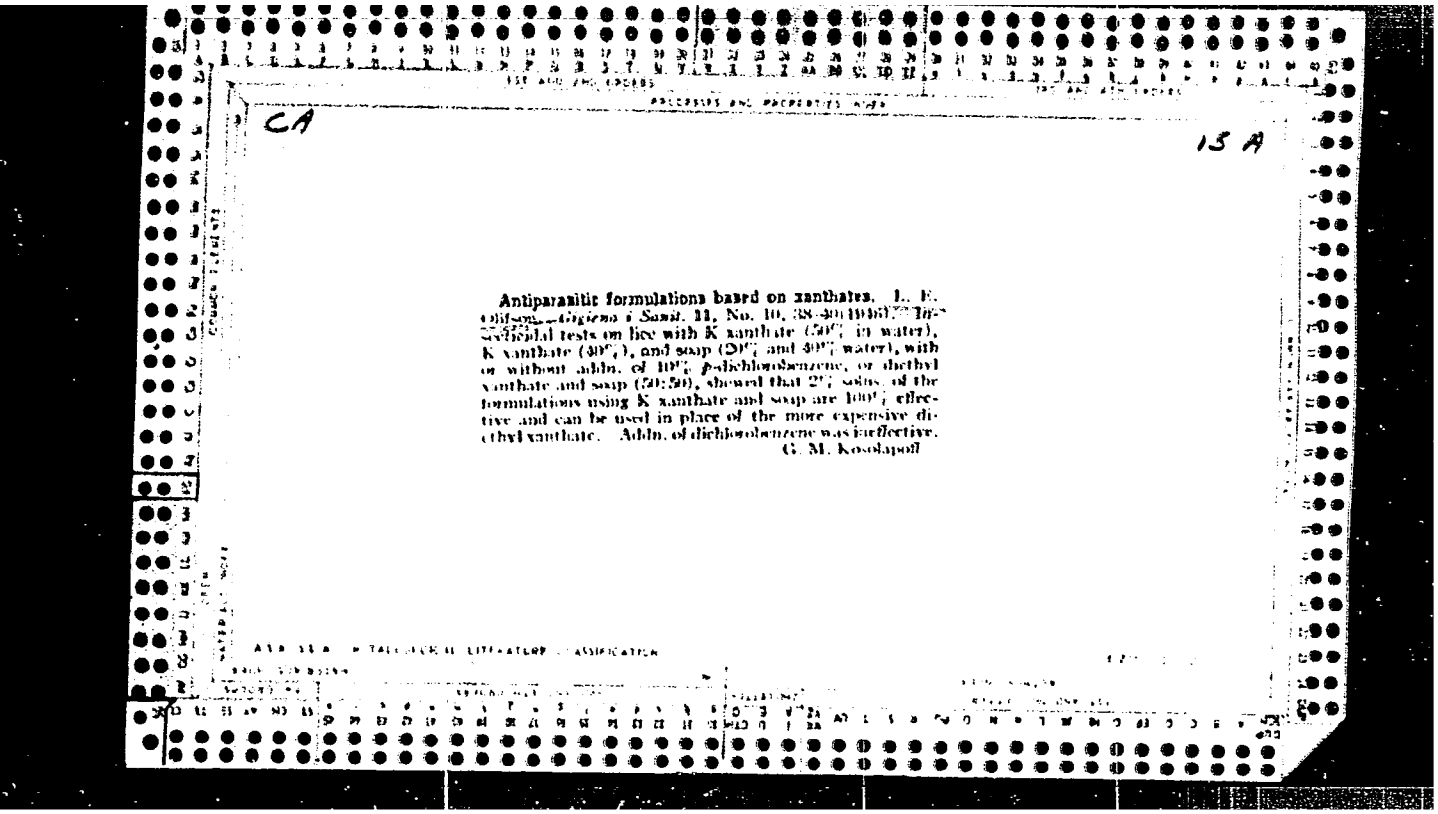
Alkaline cleavage of ketones of the naphthalene series. L. F. Oldham. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 50-90 (1939). The cleavage of naphthalene-aliphatic ketones on heating 5 g. with 15 g. KOH in a Ni crucible at 250-60° for 45–55 min. under the conditions previously described (*cf.* Kozlov, *et al.*, *C. A.* 30, 4845⁹, 31, 2501⁹) proceeds in 2 directions: the formation of naphthoic acids and an aliphatic hydrocarbon and of a fatty acid and $C_{10}H_8$ (I). The probable scheme of the reaction is: $C_{10}H_7Ac$ (II) + KOH → CO + $C_{10}H_7CH_2K$ (III), II + KOH → I + KOAc. Naphthyl aromatic ketones under these conditions tend to form chiefly BzOH and I, while $(C_{10}H_7)_2CO$ yields I and III. The ketones were prepd. by the Friedel-Crafts condensation of I or its deriv. and a corresponding acid chloride with $AlCl_3$. The isomers of II and $C_{10}H_7COPh$ (IV) were sepd. as picrates. α-II (from I and AcCl), b. 295-7°, d_4^{20} 1.0834, n_D^{20} 1.6335; *picrate*, m. 115 10°. β-II, m. 52 4°; *picrate*, m. 81 5°. α-II formed 1.9 g. 1-III, m. 158 90°, CII, and I, and β-II 1.7 g. 2-III, CII, and 0.3 g. I. Crude II gave a mixt. of 1- and 2-III, which were sepd. as Ca salts. α-IV, m. 75 6°, yielded 1.4 g. BzOH, m. 121°, and 1.7 g. I. β-IV gave 1.5 g. BzOH, 0.1 g. 2-III and a few drops of CII, identified as $CH_2(NO_2)_2$. A mixt. of isomeric $(C_{10}H_7)_2CO$, prepd. by condensation of 50 g. I, 30 g. COCl, and 50 g. $AlCl_3$, gave 2.7 g. 1-III and 0.8 g. 2-III and some I. Mixed α- and β-$HOC_{10}H_6COPh$ (40 g.) (from 30 g. $C_{10}H_7OH$ and 45 ml. BzCl with 50 g. $AlCl_3$), b. 180-230°, d_4^{15} 1.331, n_D^{15} 1.6925, when heated with 20 g. KOH at 300° for 50 min. yielded 4.45 g. $C_{10}H_7OH$ and 3.5 g. BzOH. C. B.

Ca

Brown dye from dinitronaphthalene I. E. Oblum. U.S.S.R. 60,320, May 31, 1936. Dinitronaphthalene is treated with an approx. 25% alkali hydroxide soln. with heating and stirring. The product is suitable for dyeing textiles and leather, and for ink manuf.

M. Hosch

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

15 A

Antiparasitic formulations based on xanthates. L. E. Gibson. *Gigiena i Sanit.* **11**, No. 10, 38–40 (1946). Insecticidal tests on lice with K xanthate (5% in water), K xanthate (10%), and soap (5% and 10% water), with or without addn. of 10% *p*-dichlorobenzene, or diethyl xanthate and soap (50:50), showed that 2% solns. of the formulations using K xanthate and soap are 100% effective and can be used in place of the more expensive diethyl xanthate. Addn. of dichlorobenzene was ineffective.
G. M. Kosolapoff

OLIFSON L. YE.

32345

Kon Dyensatsiya Astyetilyena s anilinom v Prisutstvii Uksusnokisloyrtuti (Zakisnoy i Okisnoy). (Ryefyerat). Soobshch. o nauch. Rabotakh Chlyenov. Vsyesoyuz. Khim. o-va im. Myendyelyeyeva, 1949, Vyp. 3, s. 40-41.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44, Moskva, 1949

15-57-4-5368

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 182 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Olifson, L. Ye.

TITLE: The Chemical Composition of the Mineral Waters in Blyavinskoye Pyrite Mestorozhdeniye (Deposit) (Khimicheskiy sostav mineral'noy vody Blyavinskogo kolchedannogo mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Vestn. Chkalovsk. otd. Vses. khim. o-va im. D. I. Mendeleyeva, 1956, Nr 6, pp 57-59.

ABSTRACT: The mineral waters of the Blyavinskoye pyrite deposit belong to a rare type of mine waters. They contain an abundant residue of iron, copper, calcium, magnesium, aluminum, and other metals. According to the formula of Kurlov, the chemical composition of the Blyavinskiye waters may be shown in the following form:

$$Me_{2.18}Fe_{17.35}Cu_{0.35}M_{60.86}\frac{SO_{92}^{4}Cl_{8}}{Ca_3Mg_2Al_{34}},$$

Card 1/2

The Chemical Composition of the Mineral Waters (Cont.)

where Me represents the other metals and M represents the dried residue. The waters may have medicinal value. They have bactericidal properties and may find use as disinfectants of various things, especially soil.

Card 2/2

S. M. A.

F

Country : USSR
Category : Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic For Man and Animals. Pathogenic Fungi and Actinomycetes.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 105929

Author : Olifson, L.Ya.
Institut. : All-Union Chemical Society imeni D. I. Mendeleyev
Title : The Chemical Activity of Certain Molds in Winter Cereal Grains

Orig Pub. : Vestn. Chkalovskogo obl. otd. Vses. khim. o-va im. D.I. Mendeleyeva, 1957, No 7, 37-46

Abstract : The toxic properties of winter millet are associated with the activity of molds. Toxins have been isolated from millet infected with various molds and their chemical characteristics given. Molds of the genus fusarium play the main part in the formation of toxins, forming toxic sterols of the cyclopentophenanthrene series similar in structure to lipotoxol, a toxin isolated from isolated from winter grain. A saponin called sporofusarin is obtained from millet infected with F. sporotrichoides, and from F. rose, a sapogenin called fusariogenin. These toxins produce a persistent leukopenia and affect the heart of man and animals. Two thio-acids have been isolated from millet infected

Card: 1/2

OLIYSON, Lev Nefimovich; MOSKOVSKIY, Nikolay Sergeyevich; KHUDYAKOV, O.V., red.; KARPYUK, L.I., tekhn.red.

[Development of the chemical industry in the Orenburg Province] Razvitie khimicheskoi promyshlennosti Orenburgskoi oblasti. Orenburg, Orenburgskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 41 p. (MIRA 13:2)

(Orenburg Province--Chemical industries)

OLIFSON, L., kand.khim.nauk (g. Orenburg)

Promote the development of chemical industries. NTO no.1:7 Ja '59.
(NIRA 12:2)

1. Predsedatel' Orenburgskogo oblastnogo pravleniya khimicheskogo obshchestva imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Orenburg--Chemical industries)

5.3950

77298
SOV/63-4-6-32/37

AUTHOR: Olifson, L. Ye.

TITLE: Brief Communication. Mechanism of Action of Alkalies on Some Poisonous Substances of Cereals

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Nr 6, pp 808-809 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Cereals, after winter standing under snow, are affected by fungus Fusarium sporotrichiella and become toxic for humans, as well as for animals (V. I. Bilay, "Fusarii", Kiev, 1955). After using these cereals as food, a human being becomes ill with septic angina. Toxic cereal can be used only for preparation of ethyl alcohol (Rectificate). The raw alcohol remains poisonous, because the poisonous compounds are not decomposed by fermentation. From these cereals a poisonous crystalline compound was isolated (mp 169-170°, $C_{24}H_{35}O_4$, mol. wt 387), which in chemical structure is close to steroid sapogenins.

Card 1/4

Brief Communication. Mechanism of Action of Alkalies on Some Poisonous Substances of Cereals

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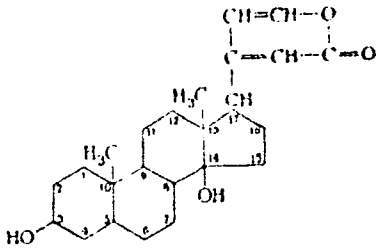
SOV/63-4-6-32/37

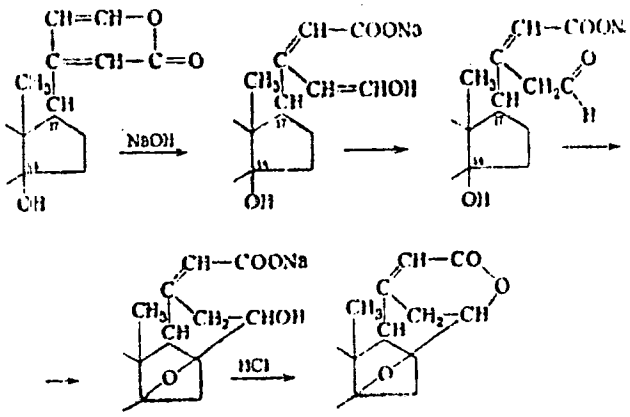


The above poisonous compounds lose their toxic properties by treatment with weak solutions of alkalies. Detoxification of the above substance can be explained by isomerization of the investigated product:

Card 2/4

Brief Communication. Mechanism of Action of Alkalies on Some Poisonous Substances of Cereals

77298
SOV/63-4-6-32/37



Card 3/4

Brief Communication. Mechanism of Action of Alkalies on Some Poisonous Substances of Cereals

77298
SOV/63-4-6-32/37

Several attempts at detoxification were made with 1% NaOH, $Ca(OH)_2$, Na_2CO_3, $NaHCO_3$, etc. Cereal lightly affected by fungus detoxifies completely. If the cereal is thoroughly affected by fungus, it cannot be neutralized completely. Such cereal, after treatment, can be used by animals. For medical treatment of a human being the sulfamides were used, but the best results were obtained by treatment with sodium salts, which possibly is based on detoxification of the poisonous compound in the organism. There are 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Orenburg State Medical Institute (Orenburgskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut)

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1959

Card 4/4